

was the wealth of Aristides, of Socrates, of Plato, of Epaminondas, of Fabricius, of Cincinnatus, and of a countless host upon the rolls of fame? Their wealth was in their mind and heart. These are the treasures by which they have been immortalized, and such are treasures that are worth a serious struggle.

From the Morning Star.  
From brother James Jenness—"Edgecomb, Me. Aug. 30, 1836. The season past has been one of refreshing to our souls, and we hope the cloud of mercy is not yet past! Thirty-nine have been added to the church by baptism, and our prayer is, O Lord, spread thy conquest far and wide, till the kingdoms of this world shall become the kingdom of God and his Christ."

## THE TELEGRAPH.

BRANDON, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 25, 1836

### TERMS.

1. The VERMONT TELEGRAPH is published weekly, at \$2.00 a year, payable within four months after four months and within eight months after eight months and within the year after the close of the year, to rise in this ratio.

2. To companies who receive twelve or more copies in one bundle, and pay within four months, at \$1.50 after four months, to rise as above, \$1.75 within eight months &c.

3. Agents, who procure and pay for six subscribers, are entitled to the seventh copy gratis.

4. No paper to be discontinued until arrears are paid, except at the discretion of the publisher.

5. All letters, to secure attention, must come postage paid.

It will be perceived from the foregoing that our variation of the terms of the present volume from the former, consists only in increasing the motive to prompt payment. The terms are the same as formerly, to those who pay within four months. As for payments made between the expiration of four months and the end of the year, formerly it was altogether indefinite. The question was, what was to be paid at the expiration of eight or ten months? If the same as that payment had been made within four months, why say anything about four months? Why not have had it, \$2.00 within the year—\$2.50 afterwards?

It is a point of duty with us to make every thing so plain that there can possibly be no misunderstanding. We wish to hold out no false inducements. We wish for patronage on no other conditions only such as will sustain the enterprise. It will be remembered that while corn was fifty cents a bushel, and other articles of living in proportion, the frequent cry was that the Telegraph was a moth, a consumption upon the stockholders. And indeed it was so, to our present certain knowledge; for, when we commenced one year ago, the type was worn out, and the company was so far from having funds in bank to replenish, claims were then preferred against them which have not yet been discharged, so that we were under the necessity of raising money for a new font of type at an extravagant interest which we have been paying ever since.

Now the friends of the enterprise shall judge whether, with cost of most articles of living augmented at the rate of from twenty-five to a hundred per cent., taken in connection with the facts stated showing the former fiscal condition of the establishment, we do not owe it to ourselves and the enterprise, as well as to our creditors, to offer strong inducements to prompt payment.—We do not believe that any true friend of the Telegraph will demur.

The Telegraph has been well paid for during the past year as we expected. A large proportion of our brethren and friends have done well. The class in arrears, though comparatively small, is somewhat numerous when taken together. We trust that by remitting what is due as soon as may be convenient, they will enable us thus far to stop interest.

Strict and special attention is invited to our terms on the subject of postage. Here too, very many of our correspondents and patrons have done well. With regard to others, we presume that much of the delinquency has been mere inadvertence. But concentrate these little inadvertencies upon one, and by the time they have consumed the value of a cow or a horse he will begin to feel it. We will here say to those agents who think themselves not sufficiently compensated for complying with these terms that they shall be satisfied at some convenient time.

It will be seen that the date of publication is altered from Thursday to Wednesday. The paper has heretofore been issued on Wednesday, although it was dated Thursday. It will be mailed at the same time as formerly.

TRIMMINGS REGISTER.—We learn from brother Allen that this work is already sold and gone. Those, therefore, who are wishing for this valuable publication, will do well to avail themselves of the first opportunity to obtain it of any agent or depository who may get here in on hand.

AN OPPORTUNITY TO PAY FOR VOLUMES IX. OF THE TELEGRAPH.—The Editor desires, Providence permitting, to attend the State Convention at Windsor, where he will be in readiness to receive pay for the Telegraph, arrears as well as for the present volume.

## MORAL REFORM.

The notorious Cushman, who undertook to kidnap the young woman and to drag her into the haunts of infamy, [conveying her clandestinely from Boston through Hartford to New-York,] an account of which was given in the Telegraph some months ago, has chosen to pay his bonds rather than go to trial.

"THE CALLED JADE WINCES."—The "gentleman" lawyer who acted the abhorrent and infamous part described below, has now [if there be any truth in the trite sayings, "the called jade winces—the wounded bird flutters"] publicly endorsed to the truth of "truth's" statements, and written GUILTY, in letters of fire, on his own forehead.

A few days since, this article exposing his conduct having fallen into his hands, the libertine now adding ruffianism to lewdness, armed himself with a cowhide, lurked by the path of a college student whom he suspected to be the writer, and assailed him with the question whether he was the author of the article. Being answered in the affirmative, he knocked the student down.—The latter, although he was abundantly able to defend himself, as a Christian arose and fled. The former pursued, and by the assistance of an accomplice who hindered his victim he succeeded in inflicting several savage blows one of which fell upon his face cutting it shockingly. This in the town of Middlebury, by an alumnus of her college, an honorary member of a Female Education Society, &c. &c., in open day! We omit the name of the offender, at present, from feelings for his aged, amiable parents, whose grey hairs he is thus bringing down with sorrow to the grave. He has been arrested and laid under bonds for appearance at court. Will the press in Vermont allow this mid-night prowler and mid-day ruffian go "unwhipt of justice?" We shall see.—Doubtless many will think it too delicate a matter to be meddled with. We think otherwise.

From the Advocate of Moral Reform.

"A man may smile and smile, and be a villain."—In the town of Middlebury, Vt. about six months since, two sisters hired a room in a very respectable house, and commenced the dress making business. One of these ladies, prepossessing in her appearance, had resided in Middlebury 3 or 4 years, and was considered a respectable girl, was a member of the Methodist church and a constant attendant on religious meetings. About one year since, she was employed in a public house, to assist as a waiter in the dining hall. While here, (as she has very recently confessed,) she became acquainted with a young lawyer, the son of a worthy minister in a neighboring town, (for whose sake and the sake of a very respectable family I would be silent, if I did not fully believe that justice to the community in which he resides and in which he holds the offices of grand jurymen, justice of the peace, and attorney, demands that his practices and vices be made public,) who seduced her and since that time has lived in the habit and practice of criminal intercourse with her. Shortly after her seduction, as a matter of necessity, she began to lose her religious impressions, and at length was dismissed from her connexion with the church. This is her own history previous to her taking up her abode with her sister in aforesaid house. It appears that since that time this lawyer has been in the constant habit of visiting this lady whom he had ruined. And in order to have the whole affair secret he was accustomed to enter the house after the other occupants had retired. This was very easy to be done as there was an outward flight of stairs leading directly to her room, and if he should be heard passing through the hall he could be easily mistaken for some of the occupants of the upper part of the house. At the same time a tailor was in the habit of visiting the other sister, the effects of which soon became apparent, and she was secretly carried to the canal and took passage for Schenectady, where she is now boarding in a respectable house, and says she is a married lady, and in this way is deceiving those with whom she is boarding. Thus has this accursed business been carried on in the midst of the village of Middlebury, and both of these gentlemen have been seen walking with ladies since the above disclosures, who would be offended not to be considered virtuous; and yet they will walk with the libertine, who should be treated in the same way as his ruined victim. This lawyer has moved in the most respectable circles in society and upon the 4th of July last was one of the managers of a large party of pleasure in Middlebury, and he was seen to go directly from his evening visit to his accustomed place of resort. How long will the virtuous receive into their society those who are known to be vicious? With the ladies of the west I would ask, "How long shall the blood-stained wheels of this murderous juggernaut of vice be permitted to roll their ponderous car over the souls and bodies of human beings?" How long shall the cry of "indelicacy" be heard from the professed followers of the Savior, some of whose daughters are daily offered on the shrine of unholy lust? The above is but a sample of a thousand similar cases which I doubt not could be found in almost every village and town in the country; and will not then the wives and mothers in our country be induced to look to the interest of their sex?!

THE AMERICAN BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS held its twenty-seventh annual meeting in Hartford, commencing on the 14th and closing on the 16th inst. It appears that the expenses of the Board for the year are \$210,407.54—the receipts \$176,232.52.—The present debt of the Board \$38,136.57.—The amount of the permanent fund is \$43,639.31—permanent fund for offices \$41,767.53. The next meeting of the Board is to be in Newark, N. J.

CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION.—Since our last, we have from different sources that it is yet doubtful whether Mr. Everett is elected from the 24 district.

## ANTI-SLAVERY.

"Important decision" truly—which ought to be known, understood and ratified by every free man in the free States. Taking for granted the correctness of the decision of the Court of Massachusetts—and where is the individual who will risk his reputation for intelligence and love of natural justice on a dissent? Be it known then that any slave coming to a free State with the consent of his master, whether in the way of accompanying him on a visit or otherwise, is "emancipated and loosed" the moment his feet are on our soil.

"If their lungs  
Receive our air, that moment they are free;  
They touch our country and their shackles fall.  
That's noble."

"And let it circulate through every vein  
Of all" [New-England.]

Let every man now learn and do his duty. When southern nabobs bring out their vassals on northern excursions, let the latter be taught that here they are men, under the protection of law, not liable to be forced back as mere animals into the yoke. If needful, let the same course be taken to rescue the victim as in the case described below.

From the Emancipator.

### IMPORTANT DECISION.

Sometime in May last, a Mrs. Mary Slater, wife of Samuel Slater, of New Orleans, came to Boston, to visit her father, Thomas Aves, bringing with her Mary, a colored child, about six years of age, and daughter of a female slave held by Mr. Slater, in New Orleans. Of late Mrs. Slater has been boarding in Roxbury, just out of Boston, for the benefit of her health, leaving the child in the mean time, with Mr. Aves, with the understanding that she would take the child with her to New Orleans, on her return. The fact being known, a writ of habeas corpus was issued, for the purpose of testing the question of the lawfulness of her present detention and contemplated return to slavery; and the decision in the case settles the point, that every slave brought into the state by the master is, ipso facto, free, and that the law of Congress in regard to the restoration of fugitives does not apply to such as come with the master's consent. The following report of the proceedings in the case, is from the Boston Daily Advertiser.

COMMONWEALTH vs. THOMAS AVES.

This was a writ of habeas corpus, issued against the defendant as detaining in his custody, unlawfully, a female colored child. The question was argued some days since before a single judge, but owing to the importance of the case, it was continued till Friday the 25th, to be reargued before the whole Court. An affidavit of the defendant was read, stating that the child was the property of his son-in-law Mrs. Slater, upon a visit to her relatives in this city. A sister of Mrs. Slater's testified that the child was to be taken back to Louisiana. The question presented to the consideration of the Court, was, whether the relation of slavery could exist in Massachusetts, to any extent, between the citizen of a slave-holding state and a slave whom he had voluntarily brought within the limits of the state. The question was argued very ably and elaborately by Messrs. Benjamin R. Curtis and Charles P. Curtis for the defendant, and Messrs. Ellis G. Loring and Rufus Choate for the petitioner.

For the defendant, it was contended that the slave being brought here merely for a temporary purpose, the master had a right to retain so much of the custody of her as would enable him to carry her back to his own state. The child was a slave by the laws of Louisiana, and upon the broad ground of national comity, we are bound to recognize the laws of that state and give force to them within our own limits. The constitution had recognized slavery, and we, therefore, could not say that it was immoral in such a sense as to bring it within the list of exceptions to the general rule of national comity. Our own policy is to be consulted and not that of any foreign state. Moveable property always follows the person of the owner. These and analogous positions were illustrated at great length and enforced by the citation of numerous adjudged cases.

For the petitioner it was contended, that slavery was unknown in Massachusetts. That it had been actually and expressly abolished by the declaration of rights and virtually so, long before, even before the case of Somerset, in England, in 1771. That it was for the State to decide how far it would recognize the laws of Louisiana. That comity was not to be exercised in doubtful cases. That the provisions of the constitution of the United States was the result of a compromise—it was a bargain—and the non-slaveholding states were not bound to go beyond the strict terms of the bargain. That slavery must be deemed an immorality so far as Massachusetts is concerned. Our policy is against slavery. England allows slavery in her colonies, but never upon her own soil. A great number of cases were cited in defence of these positions. The whole of Friday the 25th inst. was consumed in the argument of the case.

On Saturday the 27th inst. the opinion of the Court was given by C. J. Shaw. After noticing the ability with which the question had been argued and making some general remarks upon its importance and recapitulating the facts, he proceeded to state that it had long been the impression of lawyers and judges in this Commonwealth that the relation of master and slave could not exist in it, even for a moment or for a temporary purpose, and, upon consideration, it was believed that this doctrine was correct. It is not necessary to inquire into the case of a slave who comes voluntarily with his master

and returns with him. The law of England and the law of this Commonwealth are alike in this respect. The general principle that slavery was contrary to the law of nature and nations was a part of our jurisprudence, whatever laws and regulations were adopted by other states. We are to recognize it as existing in other States, not our own. We deal with other States as if they had established slavery within their own limits, and lend our aid to enforce contracts made therein, growing out of and resting upon the institution of slavery, because they are lawful at the place of contract. The constitutional provision in regard to fugitive slaves was to be construed strictly. That was an article of paramount necessity. But it was an exception against natural right, and therefore to be strictly construed. Its application is to be confined to cases of slaves who escape, not to be extended to slaves who are voluntarily brought here. The Court did not now mean to deny the right of a master to pass through a free State with a slave, in order to go from one slave holding State to another. The opinion of the Court was, that the owner of a slave in a slave-holding State, bringing him here voluntarily, could not be allowed to retain him here or carry him away with him. That no person has a right to hold a child of tender years for the purpose of carrying it out of the State and reducing it to a state of slavery. The Chief Justice also commented upon the leading cases which had been cited at the bar.

The child was finally discharged from the custody of the present claimant, Mr. Aves, and entrusted for the present to the care of Ellis G. Loring, Esq. till further order of Court.

The great importance of the above decision is easily perceived. It establishes the principle that slavery cannot exist in Massachusetts, even for a temporary purpose, and that a slave, voluntarily brought here by his master, becomes free, although slavery is recognized by the laws of the state of which the master is a citizen.—This is, we believe, the first decision in any of the free states, upon that precise point. It has been decided in Indiana that a master may travel through that state, with a slave, from one slave-holding state to another. How far the Courts of other non-slaveholding states will consider themselves bound by this adjudication, is doubtful; but the high rank held by the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, gives great weight to its decision on this, as on other points.

### PEACE DEPARTMENT.

PEACE HYMN.—By D. Dole.

Earth has groined with hostile din,  
Long a field of blood has been,  
But the battle clang must cease,  
And the earth be robed in peace.

Sons of song, the germ of strife  
Cease to quicken into life;  
Breathe no more the strains of fire,  
Martial courage to inspire.

Christians, show that you abhor  
A life of paganism of war,  
Touch those burnished arms no more,  
Made to bathe in human gore.

Heralds of the Prince of peace,  
Would ye see his sway increase?  
Strive to stem the guilty flood,  
Which had deluged earth with blood.

There's a brighter wreath of fame  
Than the warrior e'er can claim:  
Up, O mortal, rouse thee now,  
Place that laurel on thy brow.

From the Morning Star.

How THEY DO IN CHINA.—One way to prevent War.—The Emperor of China gives, his physicians very liberal salaries while he is in health, but the moment he is taken sick, suspends their salaries till he gets well.

Let this principle be transferred to rulers, and wars would pretty generally cease. Rulers are a sort of physicians to the body politic; they might if fully bent upon it, prevent war, in forty-nine cases out of fifty where they have actually occurred; and if their pay and their reputation were both made to depend on keeping peace, rather than the successful prosecution of war, they would, as they could, with perfect ease, settle nearly, if not quite all the difficulties between nations, without the sword. The present plan actually holds out to men in power immense rewards for getting nations into conflict; and if the scales were so completely turned that war would involve them in penury and disgrace, but peace cover them with glory and load them with rewards, I doubt very much whether the peace of Christendom would be often, if ever, disturbed again.

### PEACE-CLEANER.

If the friends of peace, knowing our sentiments on the subject, will be patient with the narrow limits of their department this week, they will occasionally be more liberally supplied.

As soon as brethren and friends give the Telegraph such patronage that we can possibly afford to hire assistance, either in the management of the paper or of our domestic affairs, we promise improvement.—At present, the employment of help is out of the question with us. This is our apology for the absence of a prospectus, a declaration of sentiments, an appeal for extension of patronage &c. &c., all which and more may have been expected by some in the present number.

The Telegraph will pursue the course it has started, with amendments and improvements according to ability and opportunity given.

Calls for patronage are liable to be viewed as emanating from selfishness. More than

this they soon become an old story in the paper. We therefore leave this to be done by our faithful brethren. Brethren, how many more destitute individuals and families shall be supplied?

The facts given in another column in relation to the conduct of the lawless lawyer in Middlebury, were obtained from an individual on whose veracity we place the utmost reliance, and have since been confirmed by several others. They are believed to be entirely correct. If, however, they be found to be in any respect incorrect, the correction shall be promptly given.

### GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

MURDER—MURDER—MURDER!—What is this sinful nation coming to? If we would devote our sheet to it, the last line might be filled with details of revenge—of violence—of butcheries—of horrid murders committed in one way or another. The New-York Spectator says, while detailing some of these awful tragedies of every-day occurrences:—"We do religiously believe that there is no country in the world calling itself civilized, in which the awful deed of taking away that life which all the powers of this world cannot restore, is so little regarded as in this." Whether this opinion be strictly correct or not, most certain it is that a lamentable state of things exists—an awful recklessness of the value of human life—wild anarchy—furious outrage—a heedless trampling down of the laws of the land, the laws of human society, the laws of God. A better state of things need not be looked for while the spirit of domination, of war and of slavery reigns.

Here then is a work for ministers of the gospel, and for the religious press. If they would stop the wide overflowing of iniquity, they must go to the fountain. If they would revive and diffuse the holy religion of Jesus Christ, they must no longer omit teaching important first principles which he everywhere and at all times inculcated. It will avail little to cry out against individual murderers, drunkards, or other criminals, while the fountains from which murder, drunkenness, and other crimes flow, are left untouched. Nor will it be effectual merely to ascribe these sins to the depravity of human nature, in such a manner as to palliate their enormities on the ground of fatality. There are regularly organized systems of human action, sustained by the public sentiment of this nation, of which the individual enormities, the isolated but increasingly numerous outbreaks which shock every kindly feeling and agonize every Christian heart, are but the branches and fruit. Without mentioning others here, two of these are war and slavery. These lie at the foundation of the licentiousness, murder and anarchy which so disgrace human nature among us and threaten the existence of this republic. If any proof were called for, it would be sufficient for every candid, discerning mind, to point to their superabundance in those regions where these systems are in immediate, active operation. In counting up instances of mortal encounter, rapine, licentiousness and human slaughter, compare the seats of war and slavery, and their vicinities, with the regions farthest removed from their destructive influences.

These desultory thoughts have been suggested by reading of late frequent accounts, not only of popular lynching so called, and burning alive the victims of popular fury, but of the most cold blooded and frightful manslaying after a less popular manner, a large proportion of which instances have occurred in the immediate precincts of slavery and war. We cannot look on silently and view these effects, without tracing them to their causes and calling for the application of the appropriate remedy. The disease is in the public mind. Here the law of violence at present bears sway. This must be altered, and the law of love, taught by the prince of Peace, must be substituted. To accomplish such a mighty and glorious change, it requires the fidelity, the fortitude the perseverance of every follower of Jesus.

We will now give two or three extracts from the current news of the day, which were the more immediate occasion of these remarks, especially of the exclamations with which they are headed:

From the New-York Spectator.

Near Athens, (Georgia) two waggoners named Garner and Evans had a dispute about the settlement of an account, in the progress of which Garner struck and kicked Evans a number of times, and then went a short distance to his wagon, to get his whip for the purpose of inflicting additional chastisement. When he got back, he found Evans lying dead from the effects of his violence. Garner did not had not been arrested at the date of the paper which gives this account.

From the Florence, Alabama, Gazette.  
A MORTAL COMBAT.—A friend at Waterloo, under date of the 17th inst., has informed us of the most glaring outrage ever witnessed in a civilized community. It happened on the south side of the river, opposite Waterloo, and not far from a place called Chickasaw.

A man by the name of Garrett was very much abused (tongue-lashed we suppose) on the evening of the 17th inst. by two men, George Nibson and William Farney, when a fight ensued between

Garrett and his two foes, Nibson and Farney. In the midst of the conflict Garrett's wife came to the relief of her husband with a gun; as soon as she appeared with the gun she was knocked prostrate by Farney, and on recovering from the blow she seized a large knife, and with it gave Farney one mortal stab, while he heard Nibson was beating her husband to death.—Both Garrett and Farney died instantly; the one from the blows inflicted by Nibson and Farney, and the other fell by the hands of Garrett's wife. She was much injured in the battle—our correspondent does not know whether she will recover or not. Nibson made his escape. Garrett and Farney were both dead before our informant could get across the river, and arrive at the scene of death.

One cannot help sympathizing with the wife of Garrett; a more tragical instance of the faithfulness of a wife we do not remember ever to have heard of.

Such a state of society, if society it can be called, is horrible indeed. It is time the county of Franklin should extend the strong arm of the law over her new territory, and put a stop, if possible, to such outrages upon humanity.

From the N. Orleans Commercial Bulletin.  
Rarely has our city, too fruitful in scenes of blood, been marked by an occurrence more appalling and disastrous than that which signalized the night of the 5th.

It is painful to go into a brief review of the causes which led to these deplorable transactions, but it is our duty so to do upon receiving such information as can be relied upon. Since the death of Mr. Bux by Ciquel, a very considerable excitement has prevailed in our city against the latter, and was much augmented upon his being discharged from confinement by giving bail.

Ciquel, it is known, was first brought before Judge Preval, one of the associate justices, who after hearing testimony, and the law bearing upon the subject, gave his decision against the admission of Ciquel to bail, who was then committed to prison to wait his trial at the ensuing session of the criminal court. This decision, whether just or not, appeared at least, to be a popular one, which however, is by no means an unerring test of its soundness.

The decision of Judge Preval was based on the act of 1837, by which in capital offences, and some other enumerated ones, the accused was precluded from the benefit of bail.

Upon the failure of being admitted to bail by Judge Preval, the counsel for Ciquel obtained a writ of habeas corpus, upon which he was brought before Judge Bernudez, he being empowered as a judge of the Probate court, to issue and determine on such process.

After a long examination of witnesses, and a patient attention to counsel on both sides, Judge Bernudez, on Monday last decided that the accused had a right to be admitted to bail, which was accordingly taken in the sum of \$15,000, and Ciquel was discharged from confinement.

It was apparent that public feeling was still against the decision, and that some excitement was occasioned by it. Little, however, did we imagine that it would extend so far as to produce the lamentable results of Monday night. On this night it appears that some personal friends of Mr. Bux, who had been killed by Ciquel in company with several other individuals, feeling exasperated at the release of Ciquel, and the judge who had been the author of it, proceeded to the residence of Judge Bernudez, with a view to Lynch him or to inflict some severe punishment upon his person.

They knocked at the door of his house, which upon being opened by him, some individuals demanded if he were Judge Bernudez, and if he were, that he must come and go along or march with them. One of the individuals, Mr. Bailey, we are informed, put his hands on the judge using some force, with a view to get him along, in consequence of which, a scuffle ensued, which resulted in the death of Mr. Bailey, he being saluted with a sword.—A Mr. Egan was at the time engaged in the attack on the Judge, and was killed by the discharge of a double barreled gun by a young man passing the night in the house of the judge. Upon the death of these individuals, the others in front immediately left.

From the New York Spectator.

INDIAN WRONGS.—It is not probable that the full story of wrong and outrage, inflicted by white men upon the Indians, will ever be told. The effectual means of burying the disgraceful tale in oblivion, are now in successful operation. The South; dead men tell no tales, and the excited Creeks and Cherokees can hardly be expected to increase and multiply, and become a great people, with poets, and historians, and annalists and newspapers, on the barren prairies from among which rise the Rocky Mountains. The white men themselves will never tell the tale, or give it perpetuity as narrated by the Indian. The most that can be expected is here and there a passage—an incident, serving merely as a hint on which to form a conjecture of the whole. Two of these incidents—and we doubt not that many of like nature have occurred—have been communicated to the National Intelligencer by a correspondent, who vouches for their truth. We give them without farther comment.

A Choctaw Indian, by the name of Red Pepper, who had a reservation, went to the house of Grant Lincoam, a white man, who has been living among the Indians for many years, and who told me the story, and told him that the white men had cheated him out of his land, and that he was about to be driven from his home—the home of his father, and his father's